

# The Daily Tribune.

Issued every morning by Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company, PERRY, HEATH, Publisher and General Manager.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Daily and Sunday Tribune, one week \$1.00  
Daily and Sunday, one month \$3.00  
Daily and Sunday, three months \$8.00  
Daily and Sunday, six months \$15.00  
Daily and Sunday, one year \$28.00  
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year \$1.00  
All remittances and business letters should be addressed to  
**TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY,**  
Salt Lake City, Utah.  
S. C. Beckwith, Special Agent, Eastern Office, 43-45-47-49 Tribune Building, New York. Western office, 620-612 Tribune Building, Chicago.

No communication in relation to publication in or business for The Tribune should be addressed to any individual or office of this corporation. Matter relating to publication should be addressed to the Editor of The Tribune, and communications relative to subscriptions and advertising and other business should be addressed to The Tribune Publishing Company.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

Washington Bureau—National Hotel.

**Tribune Telephone Numbers.**  
City Editor ..... 224  
Business Office ..... 224  
News and Night Editor ..... 224-2 Rings

Saturday, April 23, 1904.

Rose was one murderer who found the courts obliging enough to give him just what he asked for.

However, Mr. Hearst keeps on winning delegates everywhere, and we can prove it by any of his newspapers.

Some of the other witnesses would hate to have such a good memory on the witness-stand as Judge Powers possesses.

Promoters of pugilism are arranging for more fights, as if they wished to show the Chief of Police that he is only joking.

Mr. Bryan would have to admit that it was a great joke on Dave Hill, if the Democracy should, after all, nominate Grover Cleveland.

Angus Cannon has now the title of Patriarch, which his evidence regarding his family affairs shows he has for some time deserved.

Will the Council feel that it is right to prohibit prize-fights, so long as the management shows good faith by admitting Councilmen free?

Probably, in his effort to subdue his affection, Angus Cannon was assisted by one of his wives when she defeated him for the State Senate.

Any other Democrats who want their party's nomination for Governor are sure Brother Roberts did not acquit himself very well as a witness.

One can almost always tell when a new city engineer is in office, by the changes being made in grades of streets that it is said are being improved.

As his first matrimonial experience was the taking of two wives at once, how can Mr. Cannon be expected to tell which is his first wife, whom he may rightly love?

New York City likes her new subway so well, even before it is opened for traffic, that another and greater one, to cost thirty million dollars, is projected. It will practically be a belt line, extending from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to the Battery, and back, and will be expected to meet all demands for transportation for many years to come. It is a tremendous undertaking, one which speaks volumes for the enterprise and munificence of the great metropolis. And the best of it is, this proposed underground transportation belt, as well as the underground tramway line already nearing completion, will be and remain the property of the city.

The declaration of the usual semi-annual dividend of the Utah Consolidated is officially anticipated in the East. This dividend is \$1.50 per share, or \$450,000. It will be declared in June, payable on July 1st. It is a very substantial sum, and is alike gratifying to the stockholders and creditable to the richness and prominence of the mines of the "Old Reliable" camp. The prospective beginning of this payment by the Bingham Con. is also foreshadowed by those in authority, though not officially announced. Every one of the cases where large enterprises like this enter upon a dividend-paying career is a trumpet-like advertisement of Utah's rich mines and mining resources.

The way in which the tariff works to provide competition for the trusts is seen in a dispatch carried this morning. Joseph E. Schwab, former president of the American steel foundries, is to erect in Chicago a steel plant which will cover fifty acres and cost \$200,000 to \$300,000. Its capacity will be from 3000 to 3500 steel castings a month, and it will give employment to from 1500 to 2000 men. It is an excellent illustration of the benefit of a settled policy of protection to American industries. As an independent manufacturer, recently quoted in these columns, said, these competing concerns have no tremendous masses of bogus capitalization to carry provide dividends or interest upon, immense staff of enormously paid men, they are consequently in a

better position to deal with the practical operations of the processes and the marketings of their products than the big combination is. It is good to see such plants start.

## THE ROSE EXECUTION.

If it were possible to exist in the death of a human being, such a feeling would not be inappropriate in the execution of the court's death sentence upon Frank P. Rose. He was unfit to live. He had no human feeling; no remorse, no pity. The same stolid, callous indifference to the enormity of his crime which he exhibited at the time of his surrender to the police, he has maintained ever since. Indeed, he showed the same heartlessness before, in the details of the awful murder of his wife as he related them, in his subsequent spree until his money was all gone, and in his lack of consideration for his little boy.

It does not need that one should have any corroboration of the story that he had for years a career of murder and lesser crimes to see that he was a moral monster. Any community in which he abode was in danger from the moment that he entered it. His end was a fitting one, in taking his life, society was merely protecting itself.

The three bandits and murderers who were hanged in Chicago yesterday, were of the same order of men as Rose, and indeed their behavior in the supreme crisis was all so much alike that it forms a curious coincidence. Beyond any question, the fate of each and all was richly deserved.

The story of the manner of carrying out the death sentence in these cases will inevitably bring forward the question of the best means of conducting the process of executing such decrees. Hanging has shown such awful accidents and abortive instances that there has been a general desire to get away from the old method. The alternative adopted in New York of execution by electricity has apparently furnished some horrors no less shocking than the worst known of the method by gibbet.

In contrast to these may fairly be placed the Utah method by shooting. This presents every feature of sureness and lack of sensationalism that could be desired; and while it may be pleaded that shooting, being traditionally the soldier's death and an honorable means of ending life, whereas the condemned murderer deserves nothing but the ignominy of the gallows, it is a question whether that sentiment ought to weigh against this effective, speedy way of executing the death sentence. It requires but little preparation, is quickly put into effect, and as long as it is held to be a valid reason why the most capital crime, there does not seem to be any solid reason why the most humane and effective method yet devised should not be adopted.

## JUDGE PARKER'S OPINIONS.

It is the misfortune of a morning contemporary that it is not able to distinguish words "spoke ironic" from what is said in earnest. Here, for instance, it reads a long homily on the propriety of a Judge who is a candidate for a high office, keeping silence on the great issues necessarily involved in his candidacy. The joke of it is, that this same contemporary would with equal zeal come to the defense of the same man if he were as voluble as—as well, say Bryan at once.

But its homily doesn't fit the man in whose behalf it was delivered, at all. The Washington Post has taken the pains to collect some of Judge Parker's opinions on various leading topics, and finds them to be truly Democratic; that is double-faced. Thus, on the tariff, his principles are as follows:

He has always favored a protective tariff for principle of a protective tariff, and, in fact, he would immediately repeal it so far as it reforms the existing tariff, to benefit the law which operates wage-earners, and he is in the interest of the would exercise great classes instead of the care in correcting inequalities.

On the question of trusts, the Post summarizes the distinguished jurist's opinions in this terse way:

He would literally, he believes that and vigorously enforce the regulation of force the law against trade and commerce trusts, the big should be left largely and little alike, and to the States and in punish all parties adjusting interstate problems in combination problems would provisions intended to be met with the utmost strict or restrain caution in all cases.

Imperialism he would dispose of in this double-barreled style:  
He is unalterably. He recognizes that opposed to a colonial United States policy, and favors must take its place the complete independence as a world power, the independence of the Philippines and the Porto is the natural and inevitable result of our present moment, wonderful commercial growth.

There are five other exhibits equally impressive and equally two-faced. It is no wonder that Judge Parker is the favorite Democratic candidate, on a regular Democratic bunko platform. No wonder "those who have listened to Judge Parker's cold eloquence commend him for his silence."

But to see a "willin'" Democratic sheet praise him for his reticence is a pure joy.

The report of Mr. Neville Priestly, under secretary to the Government of India, who was sent to this country to investigate our railroad system in order to see what points could be had from it that would be advantageous for India, is great. He is lost in admiration of the huge railway systems he finds here, their skillful operation, their original, unhampered methods, and their wonderful adaptation of means to ends. The principle of taking short cuts to "get there" in solving any difficulty struck him as especially admirable. He considers the whole American railroad system a remarkable evidence of the

practical genius of the American people, whom he lauds for their effective work and remarkable courtesy. No doubt he will be able to introduce many changes in the railway system of India as the result of this visit.

## THE GREAT WAR GAME.

Two landings of Japanese troops in force are reported in Manchuria. They are said to be one near New Chwang and one near Taku-shan or Ta-tung-ka, the former fifty-five and the latter fifteen miles west of the mouth of the Yalu river. This latter landing has been expected by the Russians, their plans for resisting it being based on the idea that it would be at Taku-shan. But the landing at Ta-tung-ka would obviously be the more advantageous, especially if the force were great, as the distance to the Russians on the Yalu would be reduced by forty miles.

As to the reported landing near New Chwang, it would have to be in great force, strong enough to fight the whole Russian army at Harbin, Port Arthur, and all along the main line of the railway, in order to have hopes of holding its own. But the army landed at Ta-tung-ka if it operates quickly, would be safe and in conjunction with the main army of the Japanese on the Yalu, ought to make the Russian position on the Yalu untenable—might even hope to capture the fifty thousand Russians said to be there. Evidently the great war game is about to begin, on a magnificent scale.

## ADVANCES IN PORTO RICO.

The recent statement of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that the present conditions in Porto Rico are worse than they were under Spanish rule evidently means nothing more than that Mr. Gompers found the organization of labor in that island unsatisfactory to him. He had no special means of knowing what conditions under Spanish rule were, and he evidently took no account of the remarkable advancements made in other directions than the specialty he had in view.

Thus, the reports making by Governor Hunt of the great advances made in the island, materially, educationally, and morally, have been wired to the country within the past few days. A more detailed statement of them is carried in an article in Gutter's Magazine, written by Professor Edwin Maxey.

From this article it appears, as the fact is, that the Porto Ricans, from a position that was practically a political nonentity, have become a self-governing people. The revenues of the island are expended at home, for the public good, instead of being taken across the sea. Equality before the law, which formerly was not even a theory, is now a fact. The railway and wagon-road systems of the island are in process of enormous expansion, having been utterly inadequate in the old days.

The telegraph system has been quadrupled and modernized, so that commercial dealings are easy. The trade of the island has grown so that it is now fifty per cent greater than it was. A more equitable system of taxation, free entry to the American markets, and intercourse with American life have caused the industries of the island to grow surprisingly.

The production of sugar has increased ninety per cent; this is the main agricultural product of the island. The coffee plants were nearly all destroyed by the great hurricane of 1898, but have grown again, and will soon be yielding more than ever. The product of tobacco has increased fifty per cent.

Formerly there was nothing worthy of the name of public schools; now there is a perfect educational system, open to all, covering the island, and normal schools and industrial and trade schools are included in it. An asylum for the insane and a home for the blind have been established, and also a charity school for girls, where good instruction in household work is given.

On the whole, therefore, the American record in Porto Rico is one of which to be proud.

The dispatch from Sweden which mentions the fear prevalent in the Baltic region that there are Japanese submarine boats there, presumably to blow up the Russian battleships of the Baltic fleet, has a more familiar sound. We had the same panic ourselves six years ago this season, when the Spanish fleet was reported off the coast of New England, off New York, off Norfolk and Hampton Roads, and pretty nearly everywhere that a ship could sail, along our eastern coast. Panics of this sort are the usual concomitants of war, but this notion of Japanese fighting craft being in the Baltic is even more ridiculous than any of our panics of 1898. The possibility of any vessel of that kind getting into the Baltic without being spotted is so remote as to be wholly unworthy of consideration.

The importations of American flour into Japan jumped from \$1,000,000 pounds in 1901 to \$29,000,000 in 1903. It is largely displacing rice flour in the preparation of Japanese dishes, but is not generally used for bread. It is estimated by E. C. Bellows, Consul-General at Yokohama, that if the people of Japan would vary their diet by the use of bread in place of one-half the rice now consumed by them, the amount of flour required would be nearly thirty times as great as the unprecedented importation of 1903. As this flour would practically all have to come from this country, there is a prize trade that is certainly worth reaching out for.

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23-inch Japanned trays, 6c.  
Hard wood rolling pins, well polished, 10c.  
Turkey feather dusters, full stick, 25c, 50c and 40c.  
Toilet paper racks, 10c each.

## HEATHEN BUSINESS METHODS.

From the New York World.  
Business among the Chinese, according to a Russian traveler who has just returned from Manchuria, is on a cooperative basis. There are neither proprietors nor employees, but all who work in an establishment are partners. From time to time small allowances are doled out to them—barely enough to live on—but at the end of the year all the profits are divided.  
The Chinese merchants are so honest that among all the ten branches of the Russo-Chinese bank located in China there has been no record since their establishment of a single protested note.

## "BUFFALO BILL" "BUFFALOED."

From the Atlanta Constitution.  
Mrs. "Buffalo Bill" declares that her divorcee-bent William has been "administering poison to himself" for many years. From which cutting retort we are certain that the madam has for many years had Bill "buffaloed" in domestic repartee.

## RHYMES OF THE DAY.

She said: "All men are fools, I find."  
"Indeed?" he said. "But then  
It's quite too bad for womankind  
That all fools are not men."  
—Philadelphia Ledger.  
A dozen operations  
Per day was not such fun.  
The doctor didn't stop to eat—  
He could only cut and run.  
—Life.  
If "brevity's the soul of wit,"  
It certainly is funny  
That we don't think it droll a bit  
When we are short of money.  
—Philadelphia Press.  
I stole a kiss the other night.  
Today my conscience pricks me some;  
I think I'll have to go around  
And put it where I got it from.  
—Cornell Widow.

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## An Insurance editor

says: "Splinters emit when they see a widow who persuaded her husband to buy something which she thought she wanted instead of insurance which she might need, and which wouldn't sour if she didn't need it. Salt Lake Ins. Co. of Vt. Mutual." ORGANIZED 1859. George D. Alder, Manager, 294-296 McCormick Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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